ever Confederates there were within that district back upon Lookout Mountain, thus establishing connection (upon a direct line) between Bridgeport and Chattanoo-ga. That line thus established was never broken or interrupted by the Confederates, and was ample to furnish the Union army with all the supplies and reinforcements needed, so that eventually it won the great battle of Chattanooga.

After the battle of Wauhatchie, Hooker's forces took a permanent position near the battlefield, his picket line being along the Lookout Creek. From the point where that stream enters the Tennessee River. thence for several miles up that stream, the course of that creek was parallel with the mountains. The Confederates occupying the mountain established their picket line at the bank of the creek, near foot of the mountain, so that small stream separated the two armies. At several points across that small stream these pickets at times had talks and exchanged many articles from their respective stores. I believe the truce thus established by these soldiers was never broken by a hostile shot, as on both sides those pickets walked their beats openly and in plain sight of one another.

SHERMAN'S FORCES COMING. During the time Sherman's forces were marching across the country from Memphis, and it so happened that as the head column of Sherman's command reached us, Longstreet's forces of Bragg's army could be plainly seen as they moved away from Missionary Ridge in their disastrous attempt to capture Knoxville. greater blunder was never made by the Confederate authorities than that movement by Longstreet, made at the very moment when the Union commander was ready to strike.

Gen. Grant planned that Sherman

should move up the Tennessee River, cross the river beyond the Confederate right, then open on them, making a flank attack. It was expected that this attoward Bragg's center then nearly in front Chattanooga. This accomplished, Thomas was to move forward with the Army of the Cumberland and assault Brugg's center on Missionary Ridge. By these movements it was expected Bragg's army would be defeated and possibly captured. As a reinforcement for Sher-man, Howard's Corps (the Eleventh) was withdrawn from Hooker in Wauhatchie Valley and ordered to join Sherman in his attack on Bragg's right, or in what was planned as the crowning movement of the

sistance that his assault did not meet with the success anticipated. But at the appointed time the forces under Thomas noved forward upon their assault upon Bragg's center, and carried everything bethem, and Brugg's broken beaten

and it so happened that I came on duty as division officer of the day the day before the demonstration was made by Hooker's forces upon Lookout Mountain. Hooker's forces upon Lookout Mountain.

After I assumed these duties, and while riding along the picket line, close to Lookout Greek, at the point near the right of cur line, far up that stream, I chanced to notice the knees of a dam that had been built across the creek to furnish could move safely and rapidly. This could move safely and rapidly. This work agents or the proprietor. Dr. of which the special agents or the proprietor. Dr. of which the special agents or the proprietor. Dr. of which the special agents or the proprietor. Dr. of which the special agents or the proprietor. Dr. of which the special agents or the proprietor. Dr. of which the special agents or the proprietor. Dr. of which the special agents or the proprietor. Dr. of which the special agents or the proprietor. Dr. of which the special agents or the proprietor. Dr. of which the special agents or the proprietor.



those orders were that he should assault and capture it; but Gen. Geary then added to what he had already said as to what his orders were that he intended to show the world what his ideas of a demonstra-

So I think that Gen. Genry then, upon mind he had already turned a demonstra-tion into an assault and was going to Gen. Geary, and the subsequent success of the reserve pickets in building a footout point, and surveying the surrounding scenes, would say that an average body of soldiers could defend it against all of the soldiers that could be made to climb ip against it. But the accidents and in-idents of the moment turned in favor of swift.

boards, etc., to those knees and make a good foot-bridge. Geary accepted Division, and on the run. proposition at once, told me to return to my picket line, take the reserve pickets and build that bridge, and by that time

BUILDING OF THE BRIDGE.

Sherman met with such stubborn rethe bridge the Confederates would begin firing upon us, as we then could hear the enemy moving in the underbrush beyond. I said that I wanted half of my force to cross the creek by climbing from knee to knee and when over to form a half circle for the protection of the bridge builders.

The glory of the Stars and Stripes waving and that the pressure in our front gave way and that settled the matter.

Estimating the strength of Quinby's Division as equal to that of Logan's or the Paymaster will be here shortly and the darkness of the night, built the footbridge that carried Geary's more settle.

The glory of the Stars and Stripes waving over Lookout Mountain, and the victory above the clouds, was, to some extent, provided that the pressure in our front gave way and that settled the matter.

Estimating the strength of Quinby's Division as equal to that of Logan's or the Paymaster will be here shortly and the providence of the regiment that the pressure in our front gave way and that settled the matter.

Stimating the attention and details are as heavy as ever. The rest of the regiment that the pressure in our front gave way and that settled the matter.

Estimating the Alexance of the Paymaster will be here shortly and the providence of the regiment that the pressure in our front gave way and that settled the matter.

Stimating the attention of the darkness of the regiment that the pressure in our front gave way and that settled the matter.

Stimating the attention and details are as heavy as ever. The rest of the regiment that the pressure in our front gave way and that settled the matter.

Stimating the attention and the attention and that settled the matter.

Stimating the attention of the fort as heavy as ever. The rest of the regiment that the pressure in our front gave way and that settled the matter.

Stimating the attention of the attention as heavy as ever. The rest of the regiment that the pressure in our front gave way.

At that time I was attached to Geary's

Division in the capacity of LieutenantColonel, in command of the 66th Ohlo,
soon a part of my force was done, and soon a part of my force was on the enemy's side of the stream, being the first commends itself," says Mr. Arthur Union soldiers to reach there. Then I Krause, of Lorraine, Ohio, in speaking placed a soldier on each knee and directed of Dr. Peter's Blood Vitalizer, "and who-the others on our side of the stream to ever used it once will use it again should

looked upon a more silent, solemn party, army had full knowledge that he had but Geary broke the silence by saying:
"Colonel, I have sent for you; I have orders to make a demonstration upon Looked out Mountain. I wish to know where and plateau, the progress of which was being how I am to cross that creek with my command."

It is not probable that Gen. Geary, in the presence of the staff officers who had brought him his orders, would have mentioned to me his having orders to make a demonstration on Lookout Mountain, if ing a living orders said make a mastery far up on those dizzy hights, making a living orders and ng a living picture seldom witnessed ne that may never be repeated with any lope of success.

FLAG PLANTED ON A PINNACLE.

After the enemy's pickets were aware f Geary's movements, and knew that he had passed along above their heads, they his own responsibility, resolved that he flew from the line of Lookout Creek and would make the most of his orders, and sought to reach their tents. Then anpush a demonstration to the utmost lim- other foot-bridge was easily made by our its that a construction of that phrase pontoniers farther down the stream, upon would admit of, showing that in his own which Osterhaus's Division and other troops crossed and joined Geary: the tion into an assault and was going to night following, the enemy began to evac-make a reality of it. That resolve of uate the mountain, and early in the morning some brave soldiers of Whitaker's Brigade climbed up the palisades and cessful and brilliant assaults upon what was regarded as an impregnable position that the annals of war make montion And anyone today, standing upon Look- sent a thrill of enthusiasm throughout the Army of the Cumberland, and inspired those soldiers for their brilliant assault upon Bragg's center, on Missionary Ridge. After the battle of Chattanooga had been won, a Confederate picket party, some 20 ridents of the moment turned in favor of Geary and against the Confederates and these sometimes have as much to do in determining the results of warfare as do valor and endurance, as "victory is not always to the strong or the results of warfare as do but as that force was small they decided ways to the strong, or the race to the it was merely a scouting party and they would let us come over. Then they would
Genry's inquiry of me as to where charge us and cut us off from the bridge he could cross Lookout Creek caused the situation at the dam to flash across my cided not to fire on or molest us; but when mind, and I described it to him, and the bridge was completed, what was their stated to him that I thought I could lash surprise at seeing, not the balance of our surprise at seeing, not the balance of our pickets coming over, but instead Geary's Then they saw it was too late to fire or

retreat, so they hid themselves in the and as ours was bushes, being cut off from regaining their age division in I withdrew at once, mounted my horse had allowed to be built. Had that Confed-If withdrew at once, mounted my horse and was soon moving with my pickets to carry out the orders. When I reached the open space at the dam the moon was shining, making it quite light, but soon thereafter clouds of mist settled down the carry out the orders. When I reached the open space at the dam the moon was shining, making it quite light, but soon thereafter clouds of mist settled down the carry out the orders. When I reached the dam the moon was oring to cross the creek begun firing upon us, no bridge would have been built—at least not in the way or in the time that was support more anxiously looked for, the company left behind us to say: "Give it to 'em, boys, and we will back you."

Later on Quinby's Division came up and was nearly dead for want of sleep. I quote from my diary:

"Gen. Averill arrived on the 17th and two support more anxiously looked for, took command, and orders are multiplybrings's center, and carried everything before them, and Bragg's broken, beaten army fled in utter rout before that grand advance of the Army of the Cumberiand. At the time of Sherman's assault upon Bragg's right, Hooker was ordered to make a demonstration with what was left of his forces (which was Geary's Division) on Lookout Mountain, which was the extreme left of Bragg's line. This demonstration was to have been a diversion in the interest of Sherman, with a riew of preventing Bragg from sending additional troops from that part of his line to withhold Sherman. After Howsard's Corps had been withdrawn from Wauhatchie Vailey and at once extended its picket line to cover that space that had been occupied by the Eleventh Corps, in addition to its own.

At that time I was attached to Geary's troops generally attained. If the bridge builders would begin fring upon us, as we then could hear the chem could hear the chem could hear the chem could hear the chem who should I said that I wanted half of my force to cross the creek by climbing from knee to knee and when over to form a half circle for the protection of the bridge builders, who necessarily would be unarmed and defenseless, and that the men who should go over would draw the fire of the enemy over on Lookout. Thus, by the success of those pickets in building a bridge across left of whose pickets in building a bridge across left to crook the men at work.

I called for volunteers to cross the reck; there was a complete silence for the men who should go over would draw the fire of the enemy over on Lookout. Thus, by the success of the night, built the footing builders, who necessarily would be unarmed and the darkness of the night, built the footing the defenseless, and that the men who should go over on Lookout. Thus, by the success of the looker, the darkness of the night, built the footing the defenseless, and that the men who should go over on Lookout. Thus, by the success of the light at carried Geary's troops generally store to were Lookout tower Lookout

"A Big Drum is not needed; in

been built across the creek to furnish power to drive a small grist mill that was situated on our side of the creek, the knees projecting quite a distance above the knees, and as the boards had been built across the creek to furnish could move safely and rapidly. This Not to be had at drug stores; sold only by special agents or the proprietor, Dr. of the knees, and as the boards had been nue, Chicago, Illinois.

we were headed that way ourselves, and met them, I could never get it figured out to suit me. After waiting here for half or three-quarters of an hour the skir some of the comrades have both books, and can tell us who is right.—R. H. Martin, Co. I, 46th Ind., Delphos, Ohio.

THE 34th OHIO.

THE 34th OHIO.

THE 34th OHIO.

A Hard Campaign in which the Regiment was conspicuously Engaged.

This is a contract that I saw it, but no doubt had not re-emisted had expired, when we came to Columbus, Ohio, and were must and can tell us who is right.—R. H. Martin, Co. I, 46th Ind., Delphos, Ohio.

THE 34th OHIO.

THE 34th OHIO.

THE 34th OHIO.

A Hard Campaign in which the Regiment was conspicuously Engaged.

THE 34th OHIO.

woods there had not been a shot fired by either infantry or artillery. No shot or shell fired by our artillery passed through the Champion house at the time mentioned, or at any other time during the battle, as their position was such as to preclude anything of the kind. The kill-ing of two of Champion's daughters and Confederate Lieutenant is simply a yth. It anything of the kind had hap pened I would surely have heard of it Our division was on the ground until the 19th, collecting the wounded and burying the dead, and I was at the hospital several times talking to the boys, and no one menioned it, neither did I see any shot holes in the house. I did hear that a colored boy, sent to the well by some of the oficers for a pitcher of water had his head taken off by a rebel shell, but as I could find no blood there, I set that down as an-

ther "war story."

A little further along Mr. Hall says: "There were nine remnants of divisions which, with a few outside cavalry and arinto an infimited army of the enemy. The Federals frequently brought up fresh troops to relieve those that had fought preceding them, and this mode of assault was a great advantage to them, but Lorng, by good, clean work, rolled up relief on our side to remain long enough to enable those relieved to clean guns and prepare to continue the struggle."

Now let us see something about this

'unlimited army" that the rous brothers" had to that the 17,000 "chival-had to buck against. Hovey's Division, comprising nine regi-ments of infantry and four batteries of ments of infantry and artillery, took into the fight 4,180 men, come in and surrender, which they did, brothers" of Pemberton had to march into crossing upon the foot-bridge which they at the beginning of the fight, and with

Later on Quinby's Division came up diary:

Later on Quinby's Division came up diary:

"Gen. Averill arrived on the 17th and "Gen. Averill arrived on the 17th and orders are multiplyand was sent to our support, and was support more anxiously looked for, as we had fought, three or four times, as we had fought, three or four times, as we had fought, three or four times, as we had support looked for took command, and orders are multiply as we had support to the four times. thereafter clouds of mist settled down upon the mountain side, and it grew quite dark.

I halted the pickets at the site of the proposed bridge and told the men what the orders were. I said that it was probable that as soon as we began building the bridge the Confederates would begin possible Geary's troops generally attained. The glory of the Stars and Stripes waring firing upon us as we then could be set to the time that the success of the proposed bridge and told the men what the bridge the Confederates would begin possible Geary's troops generally attained. The glory of the Stars and Stripes waring the bridge the Confederates would begin possible Geary's troops generally attained. The glory of the Stars and Stripes waring the bridge the confederates would begin to the time that the proposition of the force anxiously looked for, as we had fought, three or four times, back and forward, over the ground before they reached us, and for a while it looked as if they, too, would want supporting the possible ground before they reached us, and for a while it looked as if they, too, would want supporting the proposed bridge and told the men what the orders were. I said that it was probable that it was probable that as soon as we began building the proposed bridge and told the men what the success of they reached us, and for a while it looked as if they, too, would want supporting the took command, and orders are multiply-as we had fought, three or four times, they can define the proposed bridge and told the men what they reached us, and for a while it looked as if they, too, would want supporting the took command, and orders are multiply-as we had fought, three or four times, they can define the proposed bridge and told the men what they reached us, and for a while it looked as if they, too, would want supporting the took command, and orders are multiply-as we had fought, three or four times, and orders are multiply-as we had fought, three or four times, and orders are multiply-as we had fought, three or four times, a

and flowed. The guns were lost and won.

The First Brigade would press forward victors, only to be driven back to again advance in pursuit. Here many of the regivictors, only to be driven back to again advance in pursuit. Here many of the regiment fell. Gen. Hovey in his report speaks of the contest at this point as follows: "The contest here was continued for over an hour by my forces. For over 600 yards up the hill my division gallantly drove the enemy before them, capturing 11 guns and over 300 prisoners under fire. The 11th Ind. (Col. McCauley) and 29th Wis. (Col. Gill) captured the four guns on the brow of the hill, at the point of the bayonet. The 46th Ind. (Col. Bringhurst), with my command at daybreak.

As they began to make permanent settlements the desire for women became urgent, and they began to send back for their female relatives and girls whom they wanted to marry. A benevolent society was formed in Paris for the purpose of supplying the men with suitable wives. Poor girls, of good character, were selected, and each one provided with a chest, containing a supply of needed clothing, etc., and their passage paid to New Orleans, where the Governor saw that they were properly bestowed in marry. Wis. (Col. Gin) captured in the point of the state of the brow of the hill, at the point of the sayonet. The 46th Ind. (Col. Bringhurst), with my command at daybrank drove the enemy from three "July 20.—Started at 2.30 and at daybrank and moved on gallantly drove the enemy from three guns on the right of the road, and Col. break joined the regiment and moved on

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: It is a when we went into the long time since I have seen anything from the 34th Ohio, and with my diary before me I will try to give you a few lines of their doings during the month of July, 1864. Our regiment had just returned from Lynchburg, and that portion of it which had been mounted during that raid turned in their horses and accounterments and resumed their infantry tactics; when we were ordered to the Shenandoah Val-ley, and the Ohio River being very low, regiment was moved to Parkersburg by installments, the first of which con-sisted of Cos. A, B and G, under command of Maj. Luther Furney.
We left Charleston, W. Va., on July
9, on the "Victor, No. 3," and proceeded

to Gallipolis, where we exchanged boats taking the "Ohio Valley" to Racine, where we were transferred to the "Gen, Crook," which landed us at the foot of Buffington Island. We then went on board the "Cottage, No. 2," which took us to Blenner-hassett's Island. The "Julia" carried us to Parkersburg. This occupied the 9th, 10th and 11th. We reached Parkersburg which, with a few outside the state of the s where we arrived at 9 o'clock p. m., of the The 12th, and stopping a few moments only, fresh started for Martinsburg; riding all night (in box cars) reached Cherry Run at 3 o'clock a. m., of the 13th, where we rested until 10, then started on foot for Martins burg, a distance of 18 miles, where we ar rived at 7 p.-m., weary and hungry. Maj Furney was so ill that he was left at Parkersburg, and the command devolved

upon me. We were now in an entirely new lo-cality, with no other Union troops in the vicinity, and my command was kept very busy, fully one-half being on duty at once, and no let up. On the 15th I was joined by 41 enlisted men of Co. I, and on the 16th I was ordered to report to the Brigartiflery, took into the fight 4.180 men, and as ours was, I think, about an average division in point of strength, this would give 8.360 men for Hovey's and Logan's divisions. This was the "unlimbrated with part of the brigade), who and build that bridge, and by that time he would be at the little mill just back of that point with his division, and would cross over upon Lookout Mountain.

busies, being the alarm by Geary's would give 8,360 men for Hovey's and Logan's divisions. This was the "unlimage and build that bridge, and by that time own camps or giving the alarm by Geary's would give 8,360 men for Hovey's and Logan's divisions. This was the "unlimage and build that bridge, and by that time own camps or giving the alarm by Geary's would give 8,360 men for Hovey's and add Commander, Col. Duval (who arrived about noon with part of the brigade), who instructed me to bring my whole force to

town for provost duty.
I arrived at the Court House at 3 p. m. not a single company left behind us to and placed 120 guards in and around the say: "Give it to 'em, boys, and we will town. I worked hard, and was nearly

pay us. The regiment was ordered to be in readiness to move at a moment's warnagainst their 17,000.

The most desperate and protracted of the 46th's fighting was near and around a log cabin and near where the guns were captured. Here the tide of battle ebbed track. By my special request Maj. Furcher track.

Bynam, with the 24th Iowa, charged a battery of five guns on the left of the road, killing gunners and horses, and capturing several prisoners."

Gen. Grant in his Memoirs says:

"The battle of Champion's Hill lasted about four hours' hard fighting, preceded by two or three hours of skirmishing, some of which almost rose to the dignity of a battle. Every man of Hovey's Division battle. Every man of Hovey's Division tillery massed in the center on the main repl and of McPherson's two Divisions was road, in which position we advanced her

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: On Aug. 19, 1862, I was mustered into the U. S. service. Aug. 19, 1863, I was one of the detail that was helping to load the boat with ammunition. The detail in part, if not all, was from the First Brigade, Tenth Division, Thirteenth Corps. The brigade was composed of the Sid and 96th Ohio, and Wilson and Corps and Corps are the name of the battery—were detailed to outpost duty on the llank, After marching two or three miles we came to an old field. Lieut-Col. Green B. Hyum was in command. He formed us on an elevation in the field, and we hastily one of the Sid and 96th Ohio. 23d Wis., and 60th and 67th Ind. There were two reliefs, each working 30 min-utes. My relief had just been relieved; ome of the boys were sitting around on the bow of the bont. I and another com rade walked out and were sitting on the bank a few yards away when the first explosion occurred. There were two ex-plosions a few seconds apart—the first apposed to be a single shell, the second blowing up of all the ammunition. first report I looked up and saw the smoke coming through the hatchway. umped to my feet just as the old boat went to atoms, and ran with all my might

After I got over my scare I went back and where I had been sitting there was almost a foot of rubbish, composed of al-most everything that belonged to the boat. If I had sat still I surely would have lost my life. If I am not mistaken, the am-munition was that which was captured at Vicksburg; the soldiers were carrying it on board and handing it down the hatchhole to some colored men, who were stow-ing it away. Two of the darkies got out before the boat went down. They were badly shaken up and would not talk. big Indianian was blown across the barge that was between the boat and the shore. His head was run into the Mississippi mud, and when he got out there was a cap of mud about an inch thick all over his head. The last I saw of him that day he was going up the street at a "two-forty" gait with the mud still clinging to him. If he is still living I would like to hear from him, whether he has got all that blue mud out of his hair yet. There were many poor fellows blown to pieces, and was going up the street at a "two many poor fellows blown to pieces, and I don't suppose it will ever be known how many were killed. As for myself, I came out of that scrape, as I came out of many others, without a scratch, but badly others, without a scratch, but badly scared.—Salathiel Prater, Co. H, 96th Ohio, Lakeview, Ohio.

Creole Women.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Will you please tell me something as to the origin and around Wilmington. He and ancestry of the Creole women of also to hear from comrades o Louisiana, and particularly those of the Louisiana, and particularly those of the City of New Orleans? I lived among them long ago, and know something of their virtues.—John A. Goddard, 3d U. S. (1846); 4th Mass. H. A., Westboro,

[The Creole women of Louisiana came The guns were lost and won.

The guns were lost and won.

In a special request Maj, Fur
The guns were lost and won.

The guns were that they were properly bestowed in mar-riage. These girls, known from the box on sent with each, as "files de Cachettes," the became the ancestresses of a host of the Bunker State. - Editor National Tribune. 1

"What," queried the very young man,

can be worse than taking a kiss without "Asking for a kiss without taking it." replied the young woman who was doing



ant old 56th III. received its first "scare" and probably its last, as the boys soon breame veterans, and no ordinary force of the enemy would make any impression upon them. Comrade Dixon says:

"We en'isted in 1861 and drilled at Shawneetown, III.; then we moved down the river to Paducah, where we were stationed during the battle of Shiloh, after which we went to Pittsburg Landing, and then under command of Gen. Pope marched toward Corinth. We remember Page because of the 100 roughs of am-Pone because of the 100 rounds of am

munition he compelled us to carry.
"When near Farmington the 56th III. and a four-gun battery-There threw up temporary breastworks. Soon of min-we heard firing, and a minute later we saw our pickets coming in on the run, followed by cavalry. Then it was were scared. Our artillery prepared to fire. while we got behind our breastworks. We could plainly see the cavalry forming to charge us. Our artillery opened up on the cavalry, but the shots went into the timber beyond. Col. Raum advised us to keep cool and fire low. The cavalry charged, the artillery opened upon them. the first shot killing one trooper. what goes up must come down."

carried the Stars and cavalry. That been fighting our own cavalry. That ended our first scare, by which one pool carried the Stars and Stripes-we had tellow lost his life."

SCATTERING.

Walter de Sanno, of Kern City, Cal., writes that he was working in Harrisburg, Pa., when Gen. Garnett was killed. Members of the 7th Ind., returned home by way of Harrisburg, and some of the boys whom Sanno knew told him that 'Bud' Burlingame shot Gen. Garnett. He believes that these contemporaneous statements should settle the question of who killed this Confederate General, Comrade W. H. Harris, 3303 East 12th

street, Wichita, Kan., has a half dollar 1836 on which are cut the initials "J."
5th Iowa. He would like to corre-H..' spond with the comrade who formerly

months, but receives only \$8 pension, al-

months, but receives only as pension, although severely crappled by rheumatism contracted in the service.

Mrs. Sam Compten, Middleport, N. Y., wishes to obtain a copy of the old war song, "The Field of Antietam." The son of a veteran living in Belle-fonte, Pa., wishes comrades of the 47th N. Y. to write up their campaigns in North Carolina, particularly operations in also to hear from comrades of the 108th N. Y., 140th N. Y., and 8th N. Y. Cav.

ough The National Tribune, W. Adkins, Sergeant, Co. B, 122d L. W. Adkins, Sergeant, Co. B, 122d N. Y., Republic, Wash., claims the honor of firing the last shot on the extreme right at the battle of Gettysburg. After the fighting had ceased and the rebel line had withdrawn, three officers jumped upon [The Creole women of Louisiana came, like the women of other parts of the had withdrawn, three officers jumped upon like the women of other parts of the had withdrawn, three officers jumped upon Like the women of the parts of the had withdrawn, three officers jumped upon a rock in plain sight of Comrade Adkins, who fired at the center man, whose uniform of the parts He believes he hit the officer, perhaps killed him. Comrade Adkins would tike

to hear from the two men who loaded-guns for him that day.

M. G. Burkholder, Co. G. 82d Ohio, Ligonier, Pa., wishes to hear from mem-bers of Co. G. 82d Ohio, through The National Tribune. W. H. Roberts, Co. F, 3d Ohio Cav.,

Mountain Home, Ark., asks why members of his regiment do not write.

J. B. Knapp, of Toledo, O., whose

father, Henry J. Knapp, served in Co. B, 3d Ohio Cav., writes that he has been reading The National Tribune, but sees nothing from members of the regiment. He wishes that some 3d Ohio cayalryman

would write a history of the regiment.

Robert Pence, Co. I, 91st Ohio, Laurel, Ohio, writes that he was acting as teamster of the Second Brigade the day that Sheridan made his famous ride to Cedar Creek, and that the General passed him when near the battlefield. He rode a black horse, which was covered with foam, which may have given rise to the impression that the animal was a white or gray.